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EXAMINER
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SHARMA, SUJATHA R

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2618

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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03/03/2009

PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.



***Response to Arguments***

1. Applicant's arguments filed 12/2/07 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The applicant argues that U.S. Patent No. 5,974,330 to Negishi is directed to a structure involving the attenuation of a RF signal level to determine proximity and U.S. Patent No. 6,453,168 to McCrady utilizes reply signal timing to determine proximity. The applicant further argues that each of the references does not disclose method and system wherein the locations of stationary devices are utilized for determinations.

The examiner respectfully disagrees and would like to draw the applicant's attention to the above two references cited.

The primary reference discloses a method of determining the location of a mobile devices using the position of reference nodes which are either fixed (stationary) or mobile. See col. 4, line 52- col. 5, line 39. However, as discussed in the previous office action, the method used to locate a mobile device in McCrady's reference is the time of arrival method.

The Negishi reference, on the other hand, teaches a method sending a location request to host/location service accessible through the network accessed wirelessly by the mobile device; accessing a database of known device; and correlating the list of addresses with zone information of the database.

Therefore it would have been obvious to use the location determination method taught by Negishi to be used with the fixed/stationary nodes of McCrady's reference in order to obtain the position of the mobile station in a more simpler and accurate manner.

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Therefore the rejection of the claims as discussed in the previous office action and as discussed below is considered proper.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, 3-5,7-10,12-16,18-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McCrady [US 6,453,168] in view of Negishi [US 5,974,330].

Regarding claims 1,7,12,18,24, McCrady discloses a method of computing location of a mobile terminal in a wireless telecommunication terminal. McCrady further discloses a method of

- gathering a list of addresses/location and range data of nearby fixed or mobile reference devices in communication with a network by the mobile device; see Fig. 1 and col. 6, line 44 – col. 7, line 30.

However, he does not disclose a method of

- sending a location request to location service accessible through the network accessed wirelessly by the mobile device;
- accessing a database of known device;
- correlating the list of addresses with zone information of the database;

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Negishi, in the same field of endeavor, teaches a method of determining the location of a mobile terminal based on the identification received by a base station. Negishi, further discloses a method of

- sending a location request to host/location service accessible through the network accessed wirelessly by the mobile device; col. 2, lines 14-64, col. 4, line 55 – col. 5, line 3
- accessing a database of known device; see col. 5, lines 4-8
- correlating the list of addresses with zone information of the database and receiving location information from the location service; col. 2, lines 14-26 and col. 4, lines 1-27 and col. 5, lines 4-51

Therefore it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teachings of Negishi to McCrady in order to obtain an approximate position of the mobile station.

Regarding claims 3,8,13, Negishi further discloses a method wherein the location information includes a text-based description. See Fig. 3, col. 4, lines 1-27 and col. 5, lines 4-51

Regarding claims 4,9,15, Negishi discloses a method of providing an approximate position of the mobile device to the location service. See col. 4, lines 1-27 (where the current position of the mobile device is within 100 m thus indicating an approximate position of the mobile unit relative to the serving base station].

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Regarding claims 5,10,16, Negishi further discloses a method wherein the approximate position is determined by a global positioning system (GPS) device. See col. 4, lines 1-27.

Regarding claim 14, Negishi further discloses a method wherein the location estimation includes a graphical description of the mobile device location. See col. 5, lines 4-51.

Regarding claim 23, Negishi discloses a method wherein the estimated position of the wireless device is provided on a graphical map. See col. 5, lines 34-42.

3. Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McCrady [US 6,453,168] and Negishi [US 5,974,330] in view of Parry [2002/0164997].

Regarding claim 19, McCrady and Negishi disclose all the limitations as claimed. However, they do not disclose a method of including a bluetooth transceiver in the wireless device.

Parry, in the same field of endeavor, teaches the use of bluetooth transceiver in the wireless device. See page 3, paragraph 28.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teachings of Parry to modified McCrady in order to provide wireless interconnectivity of a wide range of devices without the use of cables.

Regarding claim 20, Parry further discloses the wireless device to include an IEEE 802.11 transceiver. See page 3, paragraph 28.

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Regarding claim 21, Parry discloses a method wherein the at least one other device includes a printer. See page 2, paragraph 26.

Regarding claim 22, Parry discloses a method wherein the at least one other device includes a computer. See page 2, paragraph 27.

### ***Conclusion***

4. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sujatha Sharma whose telephone number is 571-272-7886. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 7.30am - 4.00pm.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Matthew D. Anderson can be reached on 571-272-4177. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Sujatha Sharma/  
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2618  
Sujatha Sharma  
February 27, 2009